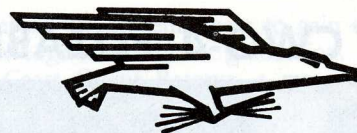


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COAST GUARD RESERVIST

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THIRTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE COAST GUARD RESERVE

The Coast Guard Reserve's 30th Anniversary is 19 February 1971.

Spawned in the foreboding months before the outbreak of World War II, the Coast Guard Reserve reached a peak strength during the War of approximately 150,000 members.

As in the other services, the Coast Guard Reserve was an active duty organization. Following the War, the size of the Coast Guard Reserve was drastically diminished as were the strengths of all the Armed Services. By late 1949, the nation began to realize that Reserve force was necessary for national security. The rebuilding of the Coast Guard Reserve was begun along its present organizational lines. The first ORTU was established in Boston in late 1950. Since that time, the mission of the Coast Guard Reserve has remained the same: to provide needed skilled personnel for

the Regular service in time of emergency.

Our organization (that is, our part of the larger Coast Guard organization) has more than "stood by" during its existence in its present form. Our nation has been fortunate that the need to mobilize the entire Reserve community has never occurred. However, on a voluntary basis, many Coast Guard reservists have given their services to the Regular Coast Guard in times of need. Most notable among these activities are those of many of our personnel during the Korean War, the Cuban Crisis, many natural disasters, such as hurricanes, and recently the active participation in various study groups dealing with major pollution legislation. If the former cases, reservists worked along with regulars in the performance of vital missions of the Coast Guard. In the latter case, several reservists were called to temporary active duty to provide technical expertise which was not immediately available in the Regular service.

So thus it is—the Coast Guard Reserve stands ready to perform its duty "when the whistle blows." The Reserve is a backup organization—a force in readiness—available to supplement the Regular service if the need arises. Of course, like many of the "systems" within the defense organization, if the need

never arises to use the entire Coast Guard Reserve, either for military or domestic emergency purposes, our nation will be much better off.

The foregoing is best summed up: WELL DONE—CARRY ON. Happy Anniversary—Coast Guard Reservists everywhere.



CWO-3 Charles J. MAHAFFEY, USCG, was recently presented with the Coast Guard Achievement Medal by RADM J. J. McCLELLAND, USCG, Commander, Thirteenth Coast Guard District. Looking on is CAPT David GERSHOWITZ, USCG, Chief, Reserve Division. CWO MAHAFFEY received the Achievement medal for "Outstanding . . . performance . . . while serving as Commanding Officer, Coast Guard Organized Reserve Training Center, Seattle, Washington."

CWO-4 ELIZABETH SPLAINE RETIRES



CWO-4 Elizabeth F. SPLAINE after being awarded the Coast Guard Commendation Medal by the Commandant, Admiral C. R. BENDER, during a ceremony at Coast Guard Headquarters on 31 December 1970.

CWO-4 Elizabeth F. SPLAINE, USCGR(W), the only SPAR warrant officer ever to serve on active duty, retired on 31 December 1970 after 20 years of active duty and several years of inactive service. She is also the only Reserve Warrant Officer to retire on 20 years active service.

Well known throughout Headquarters and the entire Coast Guard Reserve, CWO SPLAINE, better known as "Betty," had served as the Administrative Assistant in the Office of Reserve since appointed W-1 in 1958.

"Betty" first entered the Coast Guard Reserve in 1943 after becoming interested in the Coast Guard as a result of her and other local girls' serving coffee and donuts to the beach patrol personnel of the Revere Lifeboat Station near her home in Massachusetts. After boot camp at Hunter College, New York, she was assigned to Headquarters and had advanced to Chief Yeoman by the end of World War II.

"Betty" returned to civilian life in Boston for several years following the War. In 1950 when Coast Guard Reserve recruiting opened up, she was the first SPAR to reenlist. She drilled with

the first Organized Reserve Training Unit, in Boston, until she moved to Washington. While living in Washington, "Betty" was a member of an interservice unit at Anacostia Naval Air Station.

In 1953, "Betty" returned to active duty and was assigned to what is now the Reserve Training Division in Headquarters. In December 1958, she became the first SPAR to be appointed to warrant grade (W-1).

For her outstanding administrative ability and conscientious devotion to duty, CWO SPLAINE was awarded the Coast Guard Commendation Medal at the time of her retirement.

Reservists in Public Information

The striking safe boating poster displayed nationally last summer on some 70,000 U. S. Post Office vehicles was designed for the Coast Guard by an industrial design firm, H. Chris Smith, Inc., of Los Angeles. CAPT William BERSSEN, USCGR, who is associated with the firm, volunteered their services and submitted three full color sketches for consideration. The poster design selected was chosen by the Office of Boating Safety from several others volunteered by other sources.

The project was coordinated by CAPT Terrence McDONALD, USCGR, Chief, Public Information Division, USCG Headquarters. CAPT McDONALD indicates that his office intends to utilize voluntary Reserve assistance to a greater extent in the future. "We know there is a reservoir of talent in graphic arts and communications media among reservists," he said. "The only problem is in identifying individuals who are willing to help and assigning them specific tasks."

Reservists who are interested in assisting in public information projects, on a voluntary, non-credit basis, whether or not they have a public information designator, are requested to write to CAPT Terrence McDONALD, Commandant (API), via their District Commander (r).

LCDR ADAM Cited by RADM ALLEN

LCDR Winfield H. ADAM, USCGR was presented a Certificate and Letter of Appreciation for his outstanding service as the Coast Guard Adviser for Cumber-

land, Maryland.

The Certificate of Appreciation was presented by CAPT Lester A. LEVINE, USCG, COTP, Baltimore. The Certificate, signed by RADM E. C. ALLEN, Jr., USCG, Commander, Fifth Coast Guard District stated:

"In recognition of notable services rendered on behalf of the Coast Guard in promoting greater knowledge of the service and its activities."

Accompanying the Certificate was a Letter of Appreciation from RADM ALLEN. The Letter read: "I take great pleasure in presenting you with a Certificate of Appreciation for your outstanding efforts in behalf of the Coast Guard in Western Maryland.

"It is noted that in your position as Career Adviser you have consistently displayed enthusiasm for the program and an unusual ability and resourcefulness in enhancing the public image of the Coast Guard. The assistance which you have rendered to the Baltimore Recruiting Station in their procurement efforts has been invaluable.

"The truly outstanding performance you displayed in this fall's Coast Guard Academy procurement drive is further evidence of your skill in public relations. It is felt that the Academy and the Coast Guard in general have greatly benefited from your efforts. Again, I want to thank you for your hard work and express a sincere 'well done'."



The latest ski lift? No—BM3 Ronald S. SCOTT, ORTUPS 12-82800, sits in a boatswain chair as part of training exercises in high line drill at Naval Reserve Training Center, Monterey, California.



THE ADMIRAL'S CORNER

Satisfactory participation by each reservist is of prime importance both to the effectiveness of the training program and to the individual's civilian life. Satisfactory participation is by no means limited merely to the attendance of a reservist at a regularly scheduled unit drill. Performance and demeanor are equally essential. As Al Smith used to say "Let's look at the record."

An obligated member of the Coast Guard Reserve must attend at least 90% of the drills scheduled by his unit each year in addition to his annual active duty for training for two weeks in order to meet the minimum attendance requirements imposed by law. Presence at either active or inactive duty sites is only the beginning. Progress, measured by advancement in rating is the next requisite. A man of average intelligence or better, is obviously not performing satisfactorily if he fails the basic end-of-course tests. The unit commanding officer generally finds that the rate of advancement is favorably affected by good attendance and demeanor. The rapidity with which a reservist qualifies himself for advancement assures the Service of a skilled person for emergency situations and provides the reservist with the capability to assume leadership responsibilities and increased income. However, only with pride in self and Service as reflected by a military bearing and adult attitude, can a reservist derive from and contribute the most to his unit. Possessing a good demeanor is a factor which is also needed by the satisfactory participant.

Fortunately most reservists measure up to the standards required; however there have been a number of men called involuntarily to periods of extended active duty recently. By law, those obligors who have failed to participate satisfactorily in the areas of attendance, demeanor or advancement are liable for activation for 24 months less any active duty and active duty for training previously served.

A reservist who does not participate satisfactorily must be recommended for involuntary recall by his commanding

officer. If the commanding officer feels that there are extenuating circumstances, he may so state in his recommendation which is reviewed by the Commandant on an individual basis. All phases of the reservist's activities are considered. They include attendance, performance, demeanor, as well as the effect of his recall on the family and community of the reservist. After the evaluation, appropriate action is initiated, either to recall the reservist, or if the circumstances indicate, direct other suitable action.

At this point, I would like to explain the philosophy involved in recalling those men who fail to participate satisfactorily. Drill training and ACDUTRA can be likened or equated to school. Here men are trained to meet the needs of the service in the event of mobilization. The need is not for men with basic knowledge (SA or SN), but rather for highly trained men (petty officers). Men with basic knowledge can be obtained in a relatively short time by setting up boot camps. Petty officers must be trained over a greater period of time. As in a school situation, the only way to determine if a person is progressing satisfactorily is to test him. In school, if a student does not meet minimum standards, he should be required

to repeat the academic year to gain the knowledge necessary for graduation. In the Coast Guard Reserve, a man who does not progress satisfactorily in the unit environment, is ordered to active duty in order to gain the training needed for him to fill his mobilization assignment.

So far this year more than 90 reservists have been ordered to involuntary active duty for unsatisfactory participation resulting from their own failure to perform their duties in accordance with their statutory obligation acquired upon their voluntary enlistment. The only corrective action for unsatisfactory performance is call to active duty under the provisions of Section 673a of Title 10, United States Code.

How is your record of service? Have you completed your ACDUTRA this year? Have you less than 5 absences from drill? Do you pass personnel and uniform inspections? Have you passed the service-wide exam for petty officer status? Do you contribute your "know-how" and "can-do" to the unit team? If so, you are the outstanding type of reservist of which we, in the Coast Guard, are so proud.

JOHN D. McCUBBIN

Senior Chief Petty Officers, USCGR

Last year, the Coast Guard Reserve established the rates of Senior Chief Petty Officer and Master Chief Petty Officer. Time in grade requirements will of course prevent the appointment of any Master Chiefs for some time, but we now have the first Senior Chiefs. The following men were promoted on 1 January 1970 to the rate of Senior Chief Petty Officer.

NAME DISTRICT

To BMCS

CSISAR, W. F.	First
ENGLE, M. E.	Fifth
McCORMACK M. J.	Third
NASON, A. C.	Thirteenth
POTTER, C. A.	First
STONE, R. W.	First

To EMCS

ROWLES, C. H.	Second
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To PSCS

ANDERSON, P. W.	Second
BRENNAN, R. D.	Fifth
COWLES, F. A.	Eighth
HOUFF, L. C.	Fifth
KIMPEL, D. R.	Ninth
KIRSCH, E. J.	Ninth

SIMON, R. W.	Ninth
TIEDT, H. J.	Ninth

To FICS

CALLIES, R. J.	Ninth
DORR, L. E.	First
GUMM, S. E.	Ninth
PETERS, M. R.	Ninth

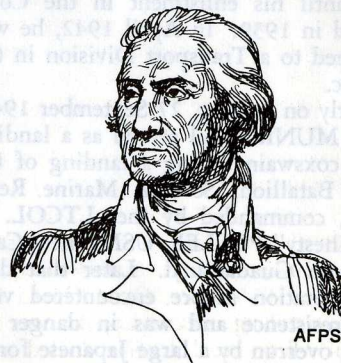
To SKCS

BANUELOS, R. J.	Twelfth
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To HMCS

KAMP, P. G.	First
MACE, J. R.	Thirteenth

To these men, a hearty congratulations and "Well Done."



Coast Guard History Corner

What is a hero? A hero is most often a person who, perhaps only a short period before, would never consider himself a potential hero and might even question his personal courage. Nevertheless, when the chips are down, he gives of himself to his fellow men to his utmost, often at the cost of his own life.

Many Coast Guardsmen, from the time of the beginning of the Revenue Cutter Service and the Life Saving Service to the present, have filled the definition of hero. Undoubtedly more will do so in the future. In recognition of the outstanding feats of some of its personnel, the Coast Guard has chosen to name its three newest WHEC's for Signalman First Class Douglas A. MUNRO, BOSN John A. MIDGETT, and LT David H. JARVIS. In future issues, we will relate actions of BOSN MIDGETT and LT JARVIS.



Douglas MUNRO was born in Vancouver, Canada, of American parents, on 11 October 1919. He lived in and attended school in Cle Elem, Washington until his enlistment in the Coast Guard in 1939. In April 1942, he was assigned to a Transport Division in the Pacific.

Early on Sunday, 27 September 1942, SM1 MUNRO had served as a landing craft coxswain during a landing of the First Battalion, Seventh Marine Regiment, commanded by then-LTCOL. L. B. "Chesty" PULLER, USMC near Cape Cruz on Guadalcanal. Later that day, the operation ashore encountered very stiff resistance and was in danger of being overrun by a large Japanese force.

The 500 Marines had to be evacuated.

MUNRO was among the first to volunteer and was placed in charge of a group of five landing craft deployed to evacuate the Marines. Nothing tells the story of his actions as well as the citation for the Congressional Medal of Honor which was posthumously awarded:

"For extraordinary heroism and conspicuous gallantry in action above and beyond the call of duty as Officer-in-Charge of a group of Higgins boats, engaged in the evacuation of a Battalion of Marines trapped by enemy Japanese forces at Point Cruz, Guadalcanal, on September 27, 1942. After making preliminary plans for the evacuation of nearly 500 beleaguered Marines, Munro, under constant risk of his life, daringly led five of his small craft toward the shore. As he closed the beach, he signalled the others to land, and then in order to draw the enemy's fire and protect the heavily loaded boats, he valiantly placed his craft with its two small guns as a shield between the beachhead and the Japanese. When the perilous task of evacuation was nearly completed, Munro was killed by enemy fire, but his crew, two of whom were wounded, carried on until the last boat had loaded and cleared the beach. By this outstanding leadership, expert planning, and dauntless devotion to duty, he and his courageous comrades undoubtedly saved the lives of many who otherwise would have perished. He gallantly gave up his life in defense of his country."

MUNRO's concern for the men being rescued was great. After being wounded, he regained consciousness long enough to ask "Did they get off?" He died knowing that the mission had been accomplished.

The day was one marked by heroics, since one of the Marines on the beach also received the Congressional Medal of Honor for his actions, and several others received The Navy Cross or Silver Star.

In May 1943, Douglas MUNRO's mother, Edith Munro, was commissioned a LTJG in the SPARs, thereby continuing to serve the Coast Guard where her son so heroically left off.

The USCGC MUNRO was launched on 5 December 1970, and LT Edith Munro, USCGRW(Ret), was present to witness this great honor to her son. The MUNRO is expected to be commissioned and placed in service in February 1971. The USCGC JARVIS and USCGC MIDGETT are not far behind.

HISTORY QUESTIONS

1. Which Revenue Cutter fired the first naval shot of the Civil War?
a.—WOODBURY; b.—HARRIET LANE; c.—LEGARE.
2. Which of the following was not one of the Coast Guard's first two air stations?
a.—Gloucester, Mass.; b.—Elizabeth City, N.C.; c.—Cape May, N.J.
3. Select the event which occurred in 1927 at Coast Guard Air Station Fort Lauderdale:
a.—A secret defense treaty between the U.S. and Mexico was signed.
b.—A rumrunner convicted of the murder of three Coast Guardsmen was hanged.
c.—The Coast Guard used its first radio direction finder.

Answers: 1—b; 2—c; 3—b.



BM2 R. J. WOODIN and BM3 D. P. CARAWAY, members of ORTUPS (O) 14-82951 inserting a thimble and a swivel into a double braided nylon tow line.

The Coast Guard RESERVIST

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ADMIRAL C. R. BENDER
Commandant, U.S. Coast Guard

RADM J. D. McCUBBIN
Chief, Office of Reserve

LTJG R. C. BROWN
CWO H. M. KERN
Editors

All photographs are official Coast Guard material unless otherwise designated.

Members of the Coast Guard Reserve are invited to submit articles of interest to the Editor of RESERVIST for possible publication.